MONDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1859.

Further by the City of Baltimore.

The Austrians apparently exhibited much indecision, and kept occupying places and then abandoning them. There had, indeed, been no material change in affairs since the departure of the Canada. Heavy rain had prevailed, and continued up to the latest accounts.

A bulletin from Vienna explains that the Austrians had taken up a position between the Po and Sesia, to await better weather before resuming the offensive.

Emperor Napoleon quitted France on the 10th for Genoa. The Empress is proclaimed Regent during his absence.

The Sardinian General, De La Marmora, had made the River Dora his strategetical line.

The Austrians were fortifying their position on the Sesia.

Canrobert was said to be directing the operation of the allies from Alessandria.

The Austrians were suffering much from sickness.

The Sardinians were preparing a grand reception for Napoleon at Genoa.

The Austrians were expected soon to have three-quarters of a million men under arms.

The Austrians had declared Ancona in a state of siege.

The Pope had protested against this action, and Austria was to reconsider.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

New York, May 21.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from Southampton at 7 p.m. of the 11th, arrived this morning.

The frigate Coragon, with Lord Napier on board, arrived at Plymouth on the 7th.

The steamship Pieto, from New York on the 27th ult., arrived at Southampton on the 9th.

The Royal Canadian Regiment, formed in Canada during the late war, is under orders for Corfu.

The French garrison at Rome has been maintained.

The entire subscription to the new French loan of 500,000,000 francs had reached 300,000,000fr.

The first day an embargo had been laid upon Austrian vessels, but neutral property is to be respected.

A revolutionary movement was expected at Como. The tricolor had already been hoisted before the Castle.

The Bavarian Government has ordered the raising of a loan of 400,000 florins at 4½ per cent.

The Austrians had imposed upon the people of Vercelli a tax of 30,000 francs.

A Turin despatch of the 9th says the Austrians have advanced from Vercelli towards Borgonzeo and Sallusziala. They continued to fortify themselves on both banks of the Sesia and at Sangemango.

The Austrians threw out reconnoitering parties, which had advanced as far as the head of the Bridge of Casale, but being attacked by other soldiers they withdrew.

The Le Nord and Independente Belge contain the following:—General Garibaldi, combining his movements with those of General Cialdini, has attacked the Austrians at Vercelli, beating them completely, and bringing off 300 prisoners.

AUSTRIA.

A series of failures are announced at Vienna and in the provinces, and it is feared that the number will be augmented for some time to come.

TRIES, 9th.—Official Bulletin.—The enemy, to the number of 2000, after occupying Perilo for a short time, withdrew.

Reconnoitering parties had advanced to Pieca, but seeing the preparations for defence, withdrew.

VIENNA, 10TH.—OFFICIAL BULLETIN.—The Austrian army has taken up its position between the Po and Sesia, to await better weather before renewing the offensive.

Austrian troops had destroyed the railway bridge at Valenzia.

TURIN, 10TH.—OFFICIAL BULLETIN.—The Austrian army evacuated Livorno, Tronzo, Scanphid, Gavazlin, Salanzola, and Veralin, and re-crossed the Sesia in great haste, leaving part of the forage &c. which they had demanded behind them.

Yesterday a strong Austrian column, with four generals, was at Stentonia. This morning they withdrew hastily from Caraziano and Stropiana.

AUSTRALIA.

The ships Great Britain, Mermaid, and Sarah, from Australia, brought home 126,000 ounces of gold.

Extraordinary activity is reported among miners, and new and promising gold fields.

Destructive fires had occurred at Melbourne and Ballarat.

Considerable stir had been made in the Sydney market by the appearance of considerable American in barrels, which was selling 10s. higher than at Victoria.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.—R. Spence & Co. quote flour tny dull: American 11s. 14s 6.

Wheat very dull and 6d to 9d. lower; sales quite unimportant and quotations nominal: western red, 7s 6d to 10s 6d; do white, 10s to 11s; southern white, 10s 6d. to 13s.

Corn dull and 6d lower; mixed 6s 3d to 6s 6d; yellow, 6s 6d to 7s; white, 7s 9d to 8s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat had largely declined—say 1s. per quarter in London.

Money Market.—There continued an active demand for Money. A further advance in the discount rate of Bank was considered likely.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 91¼ a 92 for money and account.

ARMED NEUTRALITY OF SPAIN—SHE IS TO AFFORD SHELTER TO THE POPE.

Madrid, May 1, 1859.

The government has applied to the Cortes for authority to increase the army to 100,000 men, in order to protect the neutrality of the country during the war in Italy.

The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. state that it was believed that it had been resolved to pass without delay the bill for the levy of 25,000 men. The *Espana* says:

"We learn that the government has just received a telegraphic despatch from our Ambassador at Rome, expressing the opinion that it is desirable to increase the garrisons of the Balearic Islands by 10,000 men, in case the Pope, in the event of having to abandon his capital by the spread of the revolution in Italy, should decide on establishing the seat of the Holy See in one of our Mediterranean islands."

The Newfoundland Fisheries.

It is just about one hundred years ago that the first Mr. Pitt, in the height of the national interests of Britain, affirmed that any point was of such moment as not to be surrendered, though the enemy were masters of the Tower of London. We shall be thought, perhaps, to be robbing the idea of its grandeur when we proceed to explain that the point so characterized was simply the Newfoundland Fishery, but the inhabitants of that colony would not themselves be willing to make such statement from the estimate which the great Minister has put on cod. In their eyes the Newfoundland Fishery is everything, and everything it certainly is to Newfoundland. What the Eastern trade was to Venice, the spice trade to Amsterdam, and the wine trade to Gascony, the cod and herring fisheries are to Newfoundland. In this country we have now little conception of the extent to which a single product can absorb and monopolize the thoughts and energies of an entire community. The example, it is true, is not a singular one. The Dutch were regarded the fishing trade in a similar light; the New Englanders partake largely of such sentiments to the present day; and there was even a time when the Whaleship represented, in the eyes of an Englishman, what a navy represents in the eyes of our South American friends. The prodigious fictions of human reasoning have now carried it beyond the sense of a "single," for the Chinese, Japanese, Hindoos, or any one else, do not monopolize the enterprise or energy of the kingdom; but in New-Zealand all the energy and industry of the colonists are still concentrated on the absorbing profession. The House of Assembly debates about fish, and the Speaker puts the question about fisheries. The prosperity of the country, and the condition of the people, are measured by the resort of fish to the coast, the amount of the takes, and the style of curing. Ministerialists enlarge upon the excellence, Opposition members upon the degeneracy, of the all-important art, and when a disaffected politician desires to stigmatize the Administration and 'embarrass the Government' he asserts—we quote from very recent debates—that 'our best fish are taken away by the French, and nothing but scrawds and tomcods left for our fishermen.'

The subject, however, to which these words refer has recently been invested with immediate international importance. The people of Newfoundland really believe that the French are dipping two largely into their waters, whereas the French declare that they are not left in the enjoyment of the rights secured to them by treaty. Matters have reached, indeed, to such a point, that the Commander of the French naval force in those quarters has given formal notice to our authorities that on and after the 5th of next month the French fishermen would be effectually protected in their privileges, and the rights secured to France be rigorously enforced by the Imperial cruisers. A counter-notification has, of course, been made in the interest of Great Britain and her colony; but we are happy to state that the two Governments have promptly come to accord respecting a certain proceeding which may possibly terminate a long-pending controversy, and which will certainly obviate the chances of present embroilment. A commission, consisting of two French and two British representatives, is to investigate the question this summer by researches and inquiries on the spot, and in the meantime Count Walewski has suggested to Lord Cowley that the Commanders on the station should receive instructions to import all proper forbearance into their proceedings. These arrangements, which were accomplished without any difficulty, and with every expression of amity and conciliation on the part of the French Government, will at any rate, place the affair in good train, but whether it will be found to admit of a conclusive or satisfactory solution is a question of greater doubt.

One of the chief points at issue between the two countries consists in the claim of the French to certain local rights which they invest with an exclusive character. Their title to participate in the Newfoundland Fisheries, recognized by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and confirmed by the Treaty of Versailles, 70 years later, was again established, after the interruptions of the revolutionary wars, by the settlement of 1814. According to these treaties, they are undoubtedly entitled not only to take fish, but to resort for the purpose of curing and drying those fish to a certain part of Newfoundland shores during a certain season. It is further stipulated, that 'in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give a cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it which was granted to them.' These terms the French interpret as conveying a right of fishery, within certain limits, not only free from all disturbance, but from all participation, on the part of the British, whereas our own Government has always steadily declined to acknowledge that any such exclusive rights, as regarded the actual fishery, were designed to be granted. It is admitted on our side that in practice the French have always been left sole occupiers, during the fishing season, of their own parts of the shore, and for the simple reason that two sets of fishermen could not carry on their business of curing and drying at one and the same spot. The French are entitled to that temporary lodgment on the coast, without which their fishery itself could not be conducted, and this lodgment, for plain considerations of convenience, they are allowed to keep to themselves; but when the argument is extended to the waters of the fishery it fails altogether. There the French can fish without interruption, although the British may be fishing too, and the treaty, therefore, is not infringed when our fishermen ply their ordinary trade at that spot, provided always that they do not cause interruption to the vessels of the French. Such is the view of the case taken by our authorities, and maintained by the present Ministry.

It was not, therefore, without some justification that Count Walewski expressed his doubts to lord Cowley about the probable success of the proceedings suggested. The difference between the two Governments has arisen on a point of interpretation, and a point of that character can hardly be settled by local enquiries. It will be readily understood, moreover, from the remarks we have offered above, that the colony of Newfoundland would be loth to see one jot or title of its rights abated on a subject of such vital importance to it, and its natural prerogatives in this respect have been recognized by the Government at home. A despatch of Mr. Labouchere, dated the 26th of March, 1857, to the effect that 'the consent of the community of Newfoundland was regarded by Her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights,' is quoted in the Colonial Legislature as the Magna Charta of the dependency, and already, indeed, on one occasion, has a convention been nullified by the refusal of the colony to accept its provisions. In the present case an attempt has been made to obviate any ulterior difficulties by placing a direct representative of Newfoundland on the commission itself, and it was with the view, indeed, of leaving a place for this nominee, that the proposal of two commissions on each side, instead of one, was originally entertained by Lord Derby's Government. Possibly this expedient, which has been approved by the Colonial Legislature, may be attended with success, but the tone of opinion in Newfoundland seems as decidedly and so naturally pronounced that we cannot anticipate with much confidence any of that compromising spirit by which definite agreements are usually preceded. However, the resolutions adopted are as good as the occasion admits, and, while they speak distinctly for the amicable sentiments and friendly intentions of the French Government, they certainly reflect credit on Sir E. Lytton's administration of the department he has lately resigned. The controversy may be hard to settle, but the settlement seems likely to be approached with judicious arrangements and feelings of mutual good-will.—[Times.

Death of Baron Humboldt.

The Canada brings intelligence of the death of Baron Humboldt, an event not unexpected since he had arrived at a great age and recent reports from Berlin had mentioned his gradual decline.

Humboldt, Frederick Henry Alexander, Baron, the great German naturalist, was born in Berlin, September 14, 1769. He was educated with a view to employment in the direction of the government mines, successfully at Gottingen, Frankfort on the Oder, at Hamburg, and at the mining school at Freiberg. In 1792 he was appointed assessor to the mining board, a post which he shortly exchanged for that of a director of the works of Bareuth. Among his early instructors were Blumenbach, Beckmann, and Leichtenberg. In 1795 he made a tour through Belgium, Holland, England and France. The acquaintance of Sir Joseph Banks, and the enthusiasm of some of his companions, who had made a voyage to the South Seas, awakened the desire for visiting tropical regions, and gave a bearing to his future life.

In 1798 he began to connect himself with physical investigations and speculations. He made a journey with Haller to North Italy to study the volcanic theory of Werner, in the assumption of that district, and in 1792 started for Naples with a similar purpose with Bach. Turning his steps to Paris he met with a friendly reception from the savans of that capital, and made the acquaintance of Bonpland, just appointed naturalist to Baudin's expedition. He passed the Winter of 1798 with Bonpland in Madrid.

In June, 1799, he embarked, in company with Bonpland, for South America. They landed first in Teneriffe. They ascended the peak, and in the course of a few days of their stay collected a number of new observations in the natural history of the island. They then crossed the ocean without accident, and landed on American ground, near Cumana, on the 16th of July. They employed eighteen months in examining the territory which now forms the free State of Venezuela, reached Caracas in February, 1800, and left the seacoast anew near Porto Cabello, in order to reach the Orinoco by crossing the grassy steppes of Calobozo.—They embarked on the Orinoco in canoes, and proceeded to the extreme Spanish post, Fort San Carlos, on the Rio Negro, two degrees from the equator, and returned to Cumana, after having travelled thousands of miles through an uninhabited wilderness. They left the continent for Havana, and stayed there for some months, until, receiving a false report that Baudin was awaiting them, according to appointment, on the coast of South America, they sailed from Cuba in March, 1801, for Cathagena, in order to proceed thence to Panama.

The season being unfavorable to a farther advance they settled for a time in Bogota, but in September, 1801, set out for the south, despite of the rains crossed the Cordillera di Quindiu, followed by the valley of Cauca, and by the greatest exertions reached Quito, January 6, 1802. Eight months were spent in exploring the valley of Quito and the volcanic mountains which enclose it. Favored by circumstances, they ascended several of them, reaching heights previously unattained. On the 23d of June, 1802, they climbed Chimborazo, and reached a height of 19,300 feet—a point of the earth higher than any which had hitherto been ascended. Humboldt next travelled over Loxa, Jean de Bracomoros, Caxamarca, and the high chain of the Andes, and reached near Truxillo, the shore of the Pacific. Passing thence through the desert of the Lower Peru he came to Lima.

In January, 1803, he sailed for Mexico, visited its chief cities, collected facts, and departed for Valladolid, traversed the province of Mechracca, and reaching the Pacific coast near Jorullo, returned to Mexico. Here he stayed some months gaining large accessions to his stores of knowledge by intercourse with the observant portion of the educated class of that country. In January 1804, he embarked for Havana, from Vera Cruz, remained there a short time paid a visit of two months to Philadelphia, and finally returned to Europe, landing at Havre in August, 1804, richer in collections of objects, but especially in observations of the great field of the natural sciences, in botany, zoology, geology, geography, statistics, and ethnography, than any preceding traveller. Paris at that time offering a greater assemblance of scientific aids than any capital of the continent, he took up his residence there, in order to prepare the result of his researches for the public eye.

He shortly commenced a series of gigantic publications in almost every department of science; and in 1817, after twelve years of incessant toil, four-fifths had been printed in parts, each of which cost in the market more than $500. Since that time the publication has gone on more slowly, and is still incomplete. Having visited Italy in 1818, with Gay-Lussac, and afterward travelled in England in 1826, he returned, took up his residence at Berlin, and enjoying the personal favor and most intimate society of the sovereign, was made a Councillor of State, and entrusted with more than one diplomatic mission. In 1829, at the particular desire of the Czar, he visited Siberia and the Caspian Sea, in company with Gustav Rose and Ehrenberg. The travellers accomplished a distance of 2142 geographical miles, journeying in the Welga from Novorogod to Cassan, and by land to Catharineberg, Tobolsk, Barnaul, Schlangenberg and Zyrianski or the Southwest slope of the Altai, by Bucktarminsk to the Chinese frontier. On their return, they took the route by Ust-Kamenogorst, Orusk, the Southern Ural, Orenberg, Sarepta, Astrachan, Moscow and Petersburgh.

The political movements of 1830 gave the activity of Humboldt a political direction to a certain extent, but without diverting his attention from the pursuit of science. In May he attended the Crown Prince of Prussia to the last Diet of Warsaw, and soon after was with the King at Teplitz; and on the accession of Louis Philippe, was commissioned by Frederick William III, to acknowledge the new dynasty at Paris, and to forward political intelligence from that capital to Berlin.

Since 1842, Humboldt has resided at Berlin, engaged in the preparation of 'Cosmos,' which sums up the observations of a long life on what may be termed the 'Harmonies of the Universe,' receiving visits from strangers of every nation, who were attracted by his scientific fame, carrying on an extensive correspondence with men of learning in various departments of research, and cherishing the curiosity of youth with regard to every new discovery and phenomenon in the realms of nature.

THE NORTH-WEST.—Mr. James W. Taylor, lately interested in the Minnesota and Pacific Railway Company, and a resident of St. Paul, is now in Toronto, with a view of ascertaining what can be done in Canada to further the plans entertained by the people of Minnesota for establishing a route through our North-west territory to British Columbia. He comes prepared to state fully the arrangements which are now being made in St. Paul for navigating the Red River and the Saskatchewan, and also for sending an expedition to prospect for gold on the east side of the Rocky Mountains. We shall not anticipate his communications, however; for he has consented to address all who may desire information on the subject this evening, in the Board of Trade rooms in the Exchange. We recommend all interested in North-western extension to attend.—[Globe.

FORGERY OF $1,300 ON THE COLONIAL BANK.

A couple of days since, a sharp New Yorker, named Packhurst, paid a visit to Toronto. He put up at one of our best hotels, and gave out that he had come hither principally to purchase produce, but generally to speculate in anything which could be made to pay. He represented himself as being worth a 'pile,' and made himself uncommonly agreeable to all with whom he came in contact. On Thursday, he paid a visit to one or two of the exchange offices in the city, where he offered for sale a 'certificate of deposit' for $1,300 on the Broadway Bank, New York; but with them was unsuccessful in getting the paper off his hands. Finding his efforts to make a sale among the brokers unavailing, he went to the Colonial Bank, Northrimer's Buildings, Toronto-street, and there offered his 'certificate' for sale. The cashier's signature was closely examined, and an opinion having been come to that it was all right, the $1,300, less the 'shave,' was handed over to Packhurst, who soon after returned to his hotel, packed up his valise, and stating he was off for Hamilton, left by the afternoon train. In the meantime, the Colonial Bank communicated with the Broadway Bank by telegraph, relative to the 'certificate,' and the reply received was that there were 'no funds' deposited with them to the credit of James Parkhurst. A gentleman who had attempted to do business was sent in pursuit of Packhurst, who has no doubt by this time safely landed on the other side.—[Globe.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.—The Governor General and two of his advisers—we believe, Messrs. Vankoughnet and Sherwood—left the city yesterday morning on a visit to Hawkesbury, no doubt with the view of finally determining the site of the government buildings. Messrs. Vankoughnet and Sherwood are of all men able to aid our Excellency with useful advice in the premises. Four years ago the Governor General knew the market advantageous at Hawkesbury for property, or was with greater propriety asked to do so. He is a shrewd, an exquisitely sensible judge of the eligibility of what is good, perhaps to himself! A few thousand dollars thrown in wedging.—[Globe.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO OTTAWA.—His Excellency the Governor General, arrived in Ottawa at 7:10 last evening by special train from Prescott. He was accompanied by several members of the Government, and some other gentlemen. The Artillery and Rifle Officers and corps were in attendance, at the Railway Depot on his arrival, as also Sheriff Fraser and McGillivray. His reception was most cordial.

A Royal Salute from the Artillery—which was well performed, announced the fact of his arrival to our citizens, and amid the concourse of thousands of people and escorted by a guard of honor, composed of the Rifles and Artillery, with their Bands, and a long procession of carriages. His Excellency and party proceeded from the Railway to Doran's Hotel.

Under the Maple Tree.

Under the maple tree,
With a tuneful voice of glee,
May echo our heart stirring song,
That syllables praise, all the long summer days;
When thy green crested boughs so strong
Are waving aloft,
To the air so soft,
That we sing 'ds the maple tree,
To the beautiful maple tree.

Under the maple tree,
That is shading thy eyes from me,
Their soft—so my light, oh let it alight
On the heart that is beating for thee;
Perhaps the shadowy gloom, but betokens my doom,
And the rustling sounds, mocking glee,
A jest or a scoff.—
A coquettish laugh—
That I hear 'neath the maple tree,
'Neath the beautiful maple tree.

Under the maple tree,
That is spreading its arms for me,
Is a song mossy glade, I recline 'neath its shade,
Or wrapt in sweet sleep lay me down.
And wondering muse in the calm evening dews,
At the buzz of the far-distant town
The strife and the din,
That can't enter within
The folds of this dear maple tree!
Of this beautiful maple tree!

Under the maple tree,
With a merry heart and free,
We may boast in our pride, of our land far and wide,
In glorious thanksgiving song;
For the sky is as blue as our hearts are all true,
As our hope in the future is strong;
So let old and young—
A prayer on each tongue—
Bless their God for the maple tree,
For the beautiful maple tree.

ISMONE G. ASCHER.

Montreal May, 1859.

DOMESTIC.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.—Our readers should bear in mind that it is now absolutely necessary to prepay all letters posted for Europe, as a breach of the rule may cause serious inconvenience. By arrangements which have been made with the Canadian line, a letter, posted in one office within this Province, will go by the next Saturday's steamer. Five forwarding offices are in existence which will serve as centres for their respective localities, and to which the country postmasters have to forward their mails. These offices are Hamilton, remaining open until Thursday afternoon; Toronto, to Friday morning; Kingston, to Friday noon; Montreal to Friday evening; and Quebec, until Saturday morning early.—The postage is 7½d., and provision is made for carrying book parcels, a convenience which the Cunard line does not offer.

It is reported on good authority that Col. Prince is about to resign his seat in the Council, and accept the Judgeship at Sault Ste. Marie. If this is true, the people of Western Division must prepare for a contest. We believe that they can carry the constituency without much difficulty, if they are prompt and united in their movements. Arrangements should be made for a convention, in case of the vacancy occurring.

AN OUTRAGEOUS AND HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDING.—An affair transpired on Friday night in this city, which for its impudence we have seldom heard equalled. To give our readers a correct history of the transaction we must commence at the beginning. Some time since, the Sheriff of Niagara, Canada, attached the schooner Empress and had her in custody, but she was taken out of his possession by some underhand work and proceeded on her voyage. Arriving once more at Port Colborne, the Sheriff prepared to seize her, when the mate, who had a claim against the vessel, set sail and came to Buffalo. Here an action was brought against her in admiralty, and she was also attached by the Sheriff of Erie County, who placed Deputy Emerick and a keeper on board of her. At a late hour on Saturday morning those in charge heard hoisteps on deck, and Emerick started up the hatchway. There he was met by a man who told him to go back or he would blow his brains out, striking him at the same time in the face. Emerick made several attempts to get out on deck, but they were unsuccessful. Those on deck unmoored the vessel, and the tug Stillman Witt coming alongside, she sailed towards Canada. Here another tug was attached to her, and the Stillman Witt returned to Buffalo. During all this time Emerick was looking through a crack in the door, and impressed the visages of the thieves on his mind.—Among them, we understand, was the Sheriff of Niagara, Canada, and the owner of the cargo. Emerick and the storekeeper were landed early in the morning and allowed to return home. Warrants were immediately procured against all the parties, and upon the arrival of the one o'clock train on the Lake Huron road, Officer Emerick proceeded to the depot, and recognized six of the men as they were leaving the cars, who were arrested, and committed to gaol by Justice Bidwell. The Sheriff has written to the Secretary of State in regard to the affair, and those overbearing British officials will see that they cannot come into our harbors and steal away our vessels while in the custody of the Sheriff, with impunity, imprisoning at the same time and threatening the lives of American citizens.—Buffalo Express.

[The sooner the Sheriff of Niagara explains the matter above alluded to the better. We complain justly of the invasion of our shores by American officers, and should be careful how we give like offence.]—Globe.

FIRE AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE IN BROCK.—On Sunday morning last, May 15th, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Michael Malone on the 8th Con. of Brock, which completely destroyed his barn and stables and their contents. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at between $500 and $600. No insurance. We are sorry to add that one person is likely to lose his life from injuries received in his efforts to save the property. Denis Malone—a fine young man just married ten days previously,—seeing his father in the midst of the flames, went to his assistance, and in his endeavors to rescue his parent, and trying to bring away some articles of property, was burned in a shocking manner,—so much so that we understand little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND ASSESSORS TO INVENTORS.—Very great dissatisfaction exists among the inventive community against the Custom House in this city, for sharp practice in exactions by additions to invoices. For instance, we are credibly informed, if a merchant makes a purchase for cash, and by that means is able to buy a little cheaper than his neighbor in the trade, the Custom House here undertakes to add to the invoice, so as to make the cash purchaser enter his goods at the price the credit merchant would have to pay for them! The practice is in the highest degree vexatious, and we believe it is legal exaction whatever can be found for it. The owner the Customs authorities stop it, the house, or it will likely cause them pain.

THE ARREST OF DR. KING.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Application has been made to our Government in behalf of Dr. King, who was recently convicted in Canada, C. W., of poisoning his wife, and is now awaiting his execution. It is alleged that he was illegally arrested within the limits of the United States, and it is probable that a demand will be made upon the British Government for redress for the infraction of existing treaties.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1859.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. McC., Napanee; A. W., New York; A. T. W., Port Hope, 2; H. F., St. Louis; E. M., Watering; T. W. V., Port Colborne.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Quebec, May 23.

The North American left Liverpool at 2 p. m. on the 11th instant, and arrived at Quebec at 8 p. m. last night. Her mails and passengers left here at one o'clock this morning. She brings 113 passengers.

TURIN, 10th.—The Austrians withdrew yesterday from Tronzano, along the road to Vercelli, to which town they were going with a force of 8,000 men and 26 pieces of artillery.

An ineffectual attempt had been made to construct a bridge over the Po.

Several corps carrying wounded Austrians have returned to Gravellona, where the enemy continued to construct defensive works.

General Prince Windischgratz was to leave Vienna on the 5th, on a special mission to St. Petersburg. It is stated that Austria had commenced the confiscation of Church property for war purposes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary elections were nearly concluded; the number of members elected being 623 out of 654. The Times foots up the returns, showing the Ministerial gain to be only 19, but the Herald claims a gain of about 28.

Lord Cowley's visit to London was simply on private business. He had returned to Paris.

The London Herald asserts on positive terms that England has no understanding, no arrangement or agreement, written or verbal, with Prussia or any other country respecting any eventualities which may result from the war.

FRANCE.

The Emperor decided upon increasing the cadre of the General Staff by thirty generals, and the cadre of the Major Staff by fifty officers.

The new Minister of the Interior, the Duc de Padoue, issued a circular to the Prefects touching the departure of the Emperor, and says they will know how to maintain public tranquility at home by vigilant firmness, and that it will be their duty to anticipate and dispel conjectures which the departure of the Emperor may give rise to. He calls upon the people to rally round the Imperial dynasty as the key-stone of the arch of the social edifice.

M. De Persigny has accepted the mission to England. His appointment was regarded as evidence of the Emperor's desire to maintain friendly relations with England.

The Moniteur states that nothing is less correct than the belief in Germany that the French Government is about to concentrate an army on the Rhine.

The Moniteur officially announces that the Emperor, during his absence, has conferred the title of Regent on the Empress, and that she will exercise the functions of Regent in conformity with his orders and instructions, which will be transcribed into the great book of state. The Empress will not be able to proclaim any other senatus consultum than those now existing, and she will take the advice of Prince Jerome on resolutions and decrees submitted to her.

PRUSSIA.

The funeral procession of Baron Humboldt comprised all that represents science, art, and intelligence in Berlin. The Prince Regent with all the Princes and Princesses were assembled at the cathedral.

AFRICA.

Late dates from various ports on the west coast of Africa have been received. The cultivation of cotton was seriously engaging the attention of the Gold Coast people, the native chiefs having been induced to embark in its production.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Breadstuffs—The Market since Friday has been very quiet. Flour—All descriptions neglected. Western Canal 11s 6d a 12s 3d per 100 pounds; Philadelphia and Baltimore 12s a 12s 3d. Wheat had a very slow; white 10s to 11s 6d; red and mixed at 8s 6d to 11s 3d. Corn scarcely enquired for; sale white at 8s 4d to 8s 7d; yellow at 6s 9d to 7s, and mixed at 6s 8d to 6s 11d. Provisions,—Beef in fair demand; pork no alteration in prices. Lard, only retail sales reported. Ashes quiet, pots 31s 6d to 32s 6d per cwt. Sugar, no change to notice. Coffee, nothing doing. Molasses, rather more enquiry. Consols 91½ to 92.

The Queen's Birth Day.

The Holiday folks had a splendid day yesterday whereon to celebrate the Birth Day of Queen Victoria. There was nothing extra done upon this occasion than the usual Military Review on Barrickfield Parade Ground, which was very numerously attended by all classes. The Troops marched on the ground about eleven o'clock, and consisted of Six Companies, (50 men each,) of the Royal Canadian Rifles, Major Flanigan's Troop of Cavalry, Major Shaw's Company of Rifles, Major O'Reilly's Company of Rifles, and Col. Jackson's Battery of Artillery, under the command of Capt. Drummond. Not forgetting a Company of Rome Light Guards, (about 40 muskets) led by Capt. Skilling, who had volunteered to come over and assist in the celebration of the day. The latter are a fine body of well dressed young men, largely officered, who with a very excellent Military Band, came over from Cape Vincent early in the morning. This Company by way of compliment was placed at the right of the line of Infantry formed, the Active Force next, than the Regulars, and the Battery at the extreme left. The Feu de Joie was duly fired, the Troops huzzaed for the Queen, the Yankees joining, and then they all marched past, (Col. Skyring in command,) in slow and quick time, the Band of the Rome Light Guards doing the amiable on the occasion. After the marching past, Col. Skyring formed the Troops into a hollow square, and addressed a few complimentary words to the Rome Light Guards, which we did not hear distinctly. He said he was happy to see them here on this occasion, as it showed a friendly tacing between the two nations, hoped the visit would be repeated, and ended by directing Three Cheers to be given for the President of the United States, which as Col. Prince would say, 'was done accordingly.' Everything went off exceedingly well, the American Visitors were the observed of all observers, and their marching and general appearance were much admired. Except a few Bonfires at night, the Serenading of the Mayor, Col. Bourchier and others by the Rome Band, there was nothing more done than on any other general holiday.

There was a general misapprehension on Monday as to the coming of the Rome Light Guards, consequently when they did arrive yesterday there was no one to receive them, save the Mayor and two or three city officials—no guard of honor, no escort. This apparent neglect created some unpleasantness, but it was soon dissipated by the kind reception given by all hands, including the Active Force, whose guests they were. They were entertained at Imus' Hotel to dinner, and made merry in complimentary speech has were drunk. Both sides, and loyal and patriotic toasts given and drunk with enthusiasm. Several American gentlemen of note accompanied the Rome Light Guards, and they were also treated as kindly as the Kingstonians knew how. And it so happened that Cousin Ferguson, of the Third Fleetness, but invited his officers and a few private friends to dine with him in the evening, and, beating all the Rome Light Guards were in town, he extended his invitations, and when the entertainment was over of Imus', Major O'Reilly and Captain Gibbs secured back several of these gentlemen down to Colonel Ferguson's, where they were hospitably received and made welcome. Among those were Judge Bailey, of Rome, Mr. Vandresser, of Rome, and Captain Skilling. At Colonel Ferguson's table a great many very pretty speeches were made, and sound basis, including the health of the President of the United States, drunk.

The Guards left for home per steamer Pierrepont at an early hour this morning.

TORONTO AND GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.—The anniversary of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal was turned on Her Majesty's Birthday, at two o'clock, p. m., by Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Company, assisted by the Directors and other gentlemen who have taken an active interest in the success of the project, and who addressed a few remarks to those assembled on the occasion. By permission of R. Wells, Esq., the ceremony took place on the Davenport Estate, immediately south of the Paulk Road.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Slave Kills his Master—The Slave Burned to Death.

The Galveston News of the 10th May, contains the following correspondence:—

GRAND CANE, May 2.—A dreadful murder was committed last Sunday week, by a negro on his master. Mr. James Roper passed here with his negro on his way home to Peach Tree Village. They camped out a mile and a half above Smithfield; the stage driver in the evening saw them sitting together; half an hour afterward the negro dashed out his master's brains with an axe while he was asleep, and then burned his body; he then proceeded toward home and stated to some of the citizens that he did not know what had become of his master. Suspicions were excited and he was taken to the spot where they had camped; the ashes of the fire were examined and pieces of bones, buttons, and rags found. The negro said the Indians had killed him, but the evidence of the stage driver was against him, and he owned the whole. On Saturday the 30th April, the negro was buried alive on the spot where he had killed his master.—He acknowledged he had a good master.—His back was examined and no indication appeared of his ever having been whipped. Mr. Roper was a new comer, and the negro had left a wife in Alabama. The rest of Mr. Roper's family wished to return to Alabama, but Mr. Roper was opposed to it, but promised the negro to purchase his wife next year, if money could buy her, as he had to return and collect some money, but this the negro thought was too long to wait, and he thought that if his master was put out of the way the rest of the family would go back to Alabama at once.

He did not believe they were going to burn him even after the fire was kindled. He made a speech to some negroes assembled on the occasion, warning them against the crime. He did not struggle any until he was involved with the flames. In his boot was found $95 which he has taken from his master.

The Editor's Table—No. 120.

We can manage to pay off an instalment to-day.

LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG. By Charles Reade. Reprint of Harper & Brothers, New York; John Creighton, Kingston. 12mo. pp. 436. $1 25.

If Mr. Charles Reade be a plagiarist, as many say he is, he is the most ingenious and origin al plagiarist ever known. Like gypsies he does not disfigure other people's children to make them pass for his own. This tale of 'Love me little, Love me long' is one of the most pleasing fictions ever penned, and will long remain a monument of the author's fertility of invention, and knowledge of human life. The tale is remarkably well told, the characters well drawn and stand out in bold relief, the incidents natural, and the denouement excellent. Had Mr. Charles Reade never written anything else, this book alone would stamp him as one of England's best writers; as it is, it adds greatly to his fame. There is a quaintness in his style, a species of proverbial writing, if the expression be allowed, that always makes him a pleasant and cheerful author, and when we say we read every line of his book, we say we paid his work a greater compliment than we have paid to any production of either Dickens or Thackeray for many years past.

THE MICROSCOPIST'S COMPANION, a Popular Manual of Practical Microscopy. By John King, M. D. Robert Clarke, Cincinnati. 114 cuts, 8vo. pp. 304. Bound.

This most useful volume is just what it pretends to be, a manual of modern microscopy, telling everything that is known of that wonderful instrument the Microscope, with its improvements and adjuncts. It would be impossible for us in a brief notice to speak of this book's utility. It must be perused again and again, and studied with diligence, for it treats of a subject but little understood, and it will well repay the time and patience bestowed upon it. Those who know something of Microscopy will derive great information from this manual, and those who are entirely ignorant of the instrument and the science, will find in it every thing they need to know. The American world is much indebted to Dr. King for his really excellent work.

LA RUCHE LITTERAIRE pour Mai. H. Emile Chevalier, Redacteur-en-chef; G. H. Cartier, Editeur-Propietaire. $3 a year.

We confer our thanks to the publisher of this valuable periodical, for the copy he sends us of the number for the present month. We have not been able, as yet, to do more than to take an eye-gallop over its multifarious contents; but which, however, we have been able to discern, are all more or less instructive and interesting. The following are the titles of the chief articles: The Man of Letters, in All Ages and Countries; 1. Greek Epoch. By M. Chevalier. History of a Canadian Family; (Annals of the Habitans in general), during three centuries, and down to the present time; second Part. By M. Chevalier.—Correspondence from New York, on Men and Things in America. By H. Delouche.—Essay on Family Training (a short but comprehensive paper, full of material for the deepest thinking). Anonymous.—Disquisition on a Mole, (historical and philosophical paper). By R. de B.—La Humeur de Lorette (continued). By M. Chevalier.—Hour Foots in Spring time, Gear blighting effects.—On Somnambulism (an account of experiences by the writer and his friends, the relator promising to publish others of the like or yet more startling marvellousness.) Anonymous.—Several smaller pieces, in prose and verse, all the latter being of more than average merit. We hope to find an early opportunity to give a more extended notice of La Ruche, which, we are happy to hear, has become a fixed literary institution of our city, and for the province in general.—[Pilot.

THE FAMILY TREASURY OF SABBATH READING. Part 3rd. Thomas Nelson & Son, London; J. Campbell, Toronto. $1 50 a year, delivered at Toronto.

This is a new monthly magazine devoted to Evangelical Sabbath Instruction, and emanates from the 'Workman' and the 'Band of Hope.' It is most beautifully printed, and shows how much from the art of printing is in England to what it is in America. The work may be judged by its contents, which are for the present month as follows, viz.: Practical and Doctrinal Papers. The Biblical Treasury; Hours with Living Preachers; Hours with Continental Divines; Readings with the Theologians; Home Lessons for the Lord's Day; the Children's Treasury; Biography; The Treasury Pulpit; Treasury of Narratives and Incidents; Poetry; and Papers for the Christian Sponsors; Part 1st, the Rev. W. H. Gisele, D.D., Edinburgh, says:—'The First Part of your New Periodical, 'The Family Treasury,' has just reached me, and I have spent some time in examining its contents. The matter is in all respects worthy of the external aspect of the work, and both are admirable. The selections evince all the Editor's cordial tact and judgment; the amount of original composition is great; the tone and spirit pervading every page are singularly calm, elevating, and sanctifying. If the department entitled 'Home Lessons for the Lord's Day' be properly used, there will be a Sabbath class in every Christian family, in which religious instruction of the highest value will be imparted home to the young heart, with this special advantage,—which no instruction els